

Allies Reported to Have Retaken Dixmude From Germans

Yesterday, that their attempts to break down the British resistance around Ypres have failed, and that the attack in the vicinity of Labassee has met with no greater success.

The German official report again says that the German attacks are progressing, and records the capture of prisoners. On the other hand, the French official communication declares all German attacks have been repulsed, and that an advance has been made by the allies nearly everywhere.

Vienna admits the Austrians have evacuated Eastern Galicia, but as an answer to this, says the Russian resistance has been broken, and the Austrians have crossed the Danube, driving the Serbians back into their own country.

ENDEAVORING TO FORCE MONTENEGHINS BACK

Vienna also reports that the Austrians have turned their attention to the Montenegrins, and are endeavoring to force them back. According to a Montenegro report they have failed. Accounts from this part of the world are so contradictory that the only thing clear is that the Austrians have virtually cleared their country of the enemy. England is beginning to learn the cost of the European war. A white paper issued today shows that the government intends to ask Parliament for \$1,125,000,000, which, with their \$500,000,000 voted at the last session, is expected to be Great Britain's bill for the year ending March 31. Of this sum, however, a small part has been loaned to Belgium and Serbia.

A portion of the money also will be required for the additional troops to be enlisted, who will bring the English regular army up to 2,136,000. These figures do not include the territorialists, who number nearly 600,000.

ATTEMPT TO PENETRATE TO YPRES IS REPULSED

LONDON, November 13 (11:20 P. M.).—The official news bureau issued the following communication at 11 o'clock to-night:

"A severe attack against the position of the line held by the First Army Corps before dawn on November 13, at the 11th by a Prussian guard corps. The enemy made an especial effort on this occasion to break the line, which they hoped already had been weakened by attacks on the 11th of the line. The facts briefly are as follows:

"Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that they have yet experienced, lasting over three hours. This was followed up by an assault in force, carried out by the First and Fourth Brigades of the Prussian Guard Corps. It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up especially against us in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts made by the infantry had failed.

"The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination. Owing to the gallantry of our troops, and their splendid resistance against the odds, the attack was repulsed, and the enemy's advance enabled them to break through our lines at three points. They were hurled back, however, and prevented from gaining further ground.

"An immense loss had been inflicted on the Germans, 700 of their dead having been counted. The ground behind our front trenches alone. The casualties in advancing up to our line under direct and enfiladed fire must have been enormous. Our casualties were not so heavy.

"The action of our troops, on this, as well as on previous occasions, cannot be praised too highly."

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN REGION OF SOULDAU

PETROGRAD, November 13.—The following statement has been received by the Russian commander-in-chief's staff:

"In Eastern Prussia the fighting continues in the region of Stalluponen for the possession of the outposts in the eastern chain of the Mazurian Lakes.

"The fighting in the region of Souldau continues. The German offensive has been repulsed in the direction of Thorn on both banks of the Vistula toward Rykoin and Wiplawek and further west. The enemy brought here a part of his troops from Lyda.

"In the Czestochowa region the Germans are moving gradually toward the Silesian frontier.

"In Galicia our offensive toward Domagala now has encountered resistance.

"We occupied Krosno and inflicted heavy losses on the Austrian rear guard.

"In the region of Sanok and Turko, the fighting continues."

DEATHS

WINSTON—WILLIAM JORDON WILSON fell asleep in Christ at 2 A. M. Friday morning, November 13, at his home after a short illness of eight hours. Besides a widow and four children he leaves his mother, Mrs. M. L. Jones, three sisters, Mrs. William Davidson, Mrs. Carrie Wilson, Mrs. Mammie L. Greery, and three brothers, Samuel, Winford, Henry E. and John J. Winston to mourn his departure.

The services will be held from the home at 10 A. M. Saturday, November 14. Burial in Hillview.

BLANNING—Died, November 13, 1914, at 808 East Clay, MILDRED HAYS BLANNING, age eight years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Blanning. Her funeral will take place from above residence at 4 P. M. SATURDAY. Interment in Hillview. Burial (P. M.) papers please copy.

LYONS—Died, at his residence, 2514 East Marshall Street, J. M. LYONS, age eighty-one years. He leaves a wife, one son, Andrew Lyons, of the Southern Railway, and two daughters, Mrs. T. E. Blake and Mrs. William Drennan, of Richmond. Funeral notice later.

KENNY—Died, at his residence at 1400 N. 13th St., C. H. KENNY, in the seventy-first year of his age. Services at the Woodlawn Cemetery at 2 P. M. SATURDAY. New York News papers please copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE

BROWN—The funeral of Mrs. IRIS DIANA W. BROWN will take place 2311 Fairmount Avenue, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

IN MEMORIAM

MOSCHETTI.—In memory of our father, ANTONIO MOSCHETTI, who died one year ago to-day.

You have left us, but not forever; You have gone to the golden shores, And some day we shall unite And never more to ever part.

May be days, months or years, But some day we shall unite On those happy golden shores, And never more to ever part.

R. L. MOSCHETTI.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

REGISTERED Pharmacist, 10 years' experience, desires to make change now employed. All-round man. Good references. Address E 806, care Times-Dispatch.

WANTED, a good young man in our packing department. W. T. Hood & Co., Ginter Park.

where we stormed nightly a well-fortified position. The Austrians on the morning of November 11 began retreating.

"In the Carpathians on the road from Nadvorna to Marmaroszig, near Nassekova, we defeated a body of hostile Sokols.

"Turkish torpedo boats have been sighted in the Adriatic."

GERMANS HOPE TO BREAK SHOCK OF RUSSIANS

PARIS, November 13 (7:55 P. M.).—Havas-Petrograd correspondent telegraphs:

"News that the retreating German troops have occupied all defiles east of the Mazurian Lakes (East Prussia), where they have placed heavy artillery, has led to the conclusion that they intend to reach the Russians closely in that region. The Germans hope that here the shock of the Russians will be broken.

"Throughout all Prussia, railway passenger traffic has been suspended. The lines are transporting only troops, apparently with a view to new concentrations said to have been decided by a recent council of the Austro-German general staff at Cracow. This council is reported to have decided to change completely the plan of battle."

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS TO BE WITH GERMAN ARMY

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Germany, it was announced to-night at the War Department, has consented to allow American army officers to observe military operations of the German army. Six officers have been detailed for this duty.

Several officers have been sent to Austria and France as observers, and the American army is assured of learning at first hand lessons which the European war will teach in military strategy and the conduct of big field armies.

VILLAGE RETAKEN BY COUNTERATTACK

PARIS, November 13 (11 P. M.).—The following official communication was issued to-night:

"From the sea to the Lys the German action has not been strong, and some parts of the front we ourselves have taken the offensive. The fighting has progressed to the south of Ypres.

"At the east of Ypres we have retaken by a counterattack a village which had been lost.

"At the south of Ypres we have repulsed an offensive movement of the Prussian Guard.

"On the other part of the front only cannonades are mentioned."

WARSHIP SIGHTED TWENTY-FIVE MILES OFF COLON

PANAMA, November 13.—A warship, believed to be the British cruiser Suffolk, was sighted twenty-five miles off Colon. She was equipped with lights on. Her destination was not ascertained.

NOVEL DEFENSE SCHEME ADOPTED BY GERMANS

PARIS, November 13.—A Belgian civic guard who has traveled through the Rhine provinces disguised has revealed a novel defense scheme which he declares has been adopted by Germany to check an invasion.

A narrow-gauge underground railway, built along the western frontier behind the Rhine, with concealed trap-doors and collapsible platforms every few hundred yards. Powerful guns are mounted upon platforms which can automatically be shot above-ground to shell the invaders and then lowered before being put out of action.

KAISER FIRST TO FIRE EACH OF HEAVY NEW GUNS

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, November 13.—The Kaiser's personal movement from one point to another on the front is now accounted for by the German tradition that the Kaiser automatically will fire the first shot from each of the new heavy guns. Whenever a new seventeen-inch howitzer is mounted, the Kaiser proceeds to the spot and hurls the first shot, which is followed by a button from well in the rear.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING

LONDON, November 13 (7:05 P. M.).—An official telegram from Cetinje says:

"During the last three days Austrians, with heavy reinforcements, attacked our entire front at Krasheva, Klebouk and Timor, but though considerably greater in strength than ourselves, were repulsed after fierce fighting, our army fully maintaining its positions."

TURKISH SOLDIERS REVOLT AGAINST GERMAN OFFICERS

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] BUCHAREST, November 13.—The newspapers state that the revolt in the Turkish army against its German officers is increasing. Two of those officers at Constantinople and three at Adrianople have been killed. On the night of October 28 a great explosion occurred at the palace of Enver Pasha, who was killed.

A violent artillery duel occurred yesterday between Serbians and Austrians near the Roumanian frontier, west of Grovova, but the Austrians did not succeed in crossing the Danube.

The total cases of cholera in Austria up to the end of October was 1,403.

AMBASSADORS LODGE VIGOROUS PROTEST

ATHENS, November 13.—Turkish authorities at Constantinople broke into and searched the British and French legations, the British and Russian embassies. The Italian and American ambassadors lodged a vigorous protest.

KAISER IN CONSTANT DANGER

French Specialist Says He Is Doomed to Either Madness or Paralysis. PARIS, November 13.—That the Kaiser is doomed either to madness or paralysis is the conclusion drawn in an article in the Matin by Dr. Cabanis, an eminent French specialist, from the following diagnosis of the Emperor's chronic torments:

"He is in constant danger that pus will collect in the middle process and go into the upper part of his tympanum. The wall separating the middle ear from the cavity of cranium containing the brain is only one or two millimetres thick. Should this wall break, an abscess of the brain is inevitable."

Will Visit Exposition.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—President Wilson to-day told Benjamin Ide Wheeler, who called to invite him to the San Francisco Exposition, that he was planning to visit the exposition immediately after formally opening the Panama Canal.

OBITUARY

FLETCHER, C. Harris. LYNCHBURG, November 13.—While conversing with a neighbor this afternoon, Fletcher C. Harris, president of the Harris Carriage Company, of Lynchburg, dropped dead of a heart attack. He was sixty-five years old, and his wife and two children survive.

CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF EMDEN'S LAST FIGHT

Australian Cruiser Rushes Up While German Ship Is in Lagoon at Keelung.

FAILS IN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE

Leaves Landing Party on Shore and Goes Out to Engage Adversary. Fight Continues Eighty Minutes Before English Vessel Wins.

LONDON, November 13.—The correspondent of the Chronicle at Keelung, Cocos Islands, under date of Thursday, November 12, sends the following story of the last fight of the German cruiser Emden:

"A four-funnelled cruiser arrived at full speed at the entrance of the lagoon at 6 o'clock on Monday morning. The suspicious of those ashore were at once aroused, as the cruiser was flying no flag and the fourth funnel was obviously a dummy made of painted canvas.

"The cruiser immediately lowered a launch and two boats, which landed three officers and forty men, all armed and having four Maxim.

"The Germans, for such they proved to be, rushed to the cable station, instruments, grappled unsuccessfully for the lines and blew up one electrical store, but a general attack had already been sent out by wireless.

"At 9 o'clock the Emden blew her emergency siren for the return of the landing party, but did not wait for them. From ashore the reason for the Emden's haste was apparent, as in the east a warship could be seen coming up at full speed.

"The Emden fired the first shot at a range of 3,700 yards, at the same time steaming in a northerly direction at her fastest possible speed. Meanwhile her pursuer was identified from the shore as the Australian cruiser Sydney.

EMDEN'S FIRST SHOT WRECKED RANGE-FINDER

"At first the firing of the Emden seemed excellent, while that of the Sydney was erratic. This, it afterwards developed, was due to the fact that the Emden's first shot had wrecked the Sydney's range-finder. The British gunners soon found the range, however, and shot away two of the Emden's funnels and one mast. Both ships were blazing away with all their guns when they disappeared below the horizon, and the Emden was ashore aft.

"The British landing party, entrenched on the shore of the lagoon, determined to fight if the British sent a party ashore. After a time, however, they decided to quit the island.

"The British commander, Captain Sydney, seized a quantity of stores and sailed away. They have not since been heard of.

"Early on Tuesday the Sydney anchored off the island and reported her victory. The officers explained that they were able to keep out of the range of the Emden's guns, meaning that she was unable to fire her heavier artillery. The Emden's last shot, eighty minutes, the Emden finally running ashore on north Keelung Island, an utter wreck.

"Only two of the Emden's shots were effective. The first smashed the range-finder and killed one man, and the second killed three men and wounded fourteen. Both of the cruisers followed on during the fighting, but ineffectually. The Australian, during the fight was twenty-six knots and the Emden's was twenty-four.

"The Sydney also sank the collier Bureak, which was on a southern voyage, and after reporting her victory here left at 11 o'clock Tuesday to look for survivors. The Sydney sailed finally on Wednesday, with a number of prisoners."

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMISSION WILL MEET ON MONDAY

(Continued From First Page.) and promises to turn over to us everything it receives."

Beginning to-day, the Belgian Relief Commission will have its headquarters at 1104 East Broad Street, where all responses to the appeal will be received and the actual work of the commission be directed.

That the need of the Belgian people is absolute and immediate is shown by Frederick E. Vinson, secretary, by Frederick E. Vinson, secretary, by Frederick E. Vinson, secretary.

The report says: "Without America the Belgians feel that they would be crushed out of existence by the German war machine."

The appointments to the commission made by Governor Stuart, are as follows:

Colonel Henry M. Boykin, Richmond, commissioner and chairman; Homer I. Ferguson, Newport News; H. H. Heth, Norfolk; John Stewart, Petersburg; Rev. J. Cleveland Hall, Danville; William S. Battle, Roanoke; Harry P. Byrd, Winchester; Frank Wyso, Pulaski; Alexander Robertson, Staunton.

NORFOLK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WIRE PROMISE OF AID

Among the first to respond to the appeal of Governor Stuart in behalf of the suffering and destitute Belgians is the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Norfolk.

The official statement issued by the governor, the president of the Norfolk organization of business men telegraphed the endorsement of that body to the plan outlined by the executive and advisory co-operation.

The message is as follows:

"Norfolk, Va., November 13, 1914. "Honorable Henry C. Stuart, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia: "Sir,—I note with considerable interest the action which you have taken in the direction of extending aid to the distressed people of Belgium, and I beg to assure you of the earnest desire of the Chamber of Commerce of Norfolk to lend to this movement any and all assistance possible."

"EARTON MYERS, President."

Road Congress Ends Session.

ATLANTA, GA., November 13.—The fourth American Road Congress ended here to-day. Technical discussion of methods of road construction and maintenance occupied the final session. The time and place of next year's meeting will be decided later by the executive committee.

FIGHTING AROUND YPRES LARGELY OF ARTILLERY

Infantry Remains in Trenches and Approaches Enemy by Boring Tunnels.

BOTH SIDES SUFFER HEAVILY

Operations in Flanders Overshadowed Both in Extent and Influence on War as a Whole by Eastern Campaign.

PARIS, November 13.—The conviction is growing here that the period of the German strategic offensive is drawing to a close, and that the war on both the western and eastern fronts is about to enter its third phase.

The present violent effort in the Ypres region, while it may have succeeded in bending the allies' line in a few places, has not yet, according to French or German reports, succeeded in breaking it, and it seems impossible that the attempt can be repeated under the same conditions.

General success at this point might prove merely momentary, like that at St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, six weeks ago. But General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, is fully alive to the importance of this position, and, according to official reports, returned from Ypres, that eventually had been prepared for. At Ypres and its environs, although the artillery of the allies is still more so, and causes fearful carnage in the enemy's trenches.

The fighting in this region is largely an artillery duel, with infantry remaining in the trenches. They can only approach the enemy by boring tunnels, which are converted into trenches by piercing the roof.

OVERSHADOWED IN EXTENT BY EASTERN CAMPAIGN

However important the operations shadowed, they are now overshadowed by the eastern campaign. The Military Review, editor of the Swiss Review and one of the best known military specialists, declares that Russia is now about to bring to bear all her effective, and if it is realized she intervened at a moment when in Flanders German levies of the third line—young soldiers with six weeks' training—are being brought into action, the full significance of the operations on the eastern front will be recognized.

"Three Austro-German armies," he continues, "are advancing toward the Russian frontiers. The Russian commander seems to be accentuating the defense in the latter direction. If he succeeds, the results will be far-reaching. The Austrian army, however, is not so well equipped for the defense as the German and forced to accept battle with their backs against the Carpathians.

"In addition, there is prospect of a battle in the center of the line from Poland toward the German army of Silesia, which is directed in retreat, and at a more or less early date West Prussia will be threatened by way of Thorn."

NEW GOVERNMENT IN HAITI

United States Notified Officially of Its Establishment. WASHINGTON, November 13.—The United States was notified officially to-day of the establishment of a new government in Haiti, with Davilmar Theodore, President, and revolutionaries against President Zamor, as President.

The only Cabinet officer selected so far is Joseph Justin, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was director of the law school at the National University of Port-au-Prince.

Although the transport Hancock, with a regiment of marines, has left Port-au-Prince for Guantanamo, the battleship Kansas remains there and the cruiser Tacoma stays on the north coast.

FLY OVER ENGLISH SHORES

German Aviators Make Air Trip to Sheerness and Harwich.

BERLIN, November 13 (by wireless).—According to information given out to the press to-day in official quarters, German aviators have flown over the English seaports of Sheerness and Harwich.

Sheerness is a fortified seaport in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames. It is about forty miles from London. Harwich is in Essex, and about seventy miles northeast of London.

TAFT IN AUTO BREAKDOWN

Former President Walks Five Miles Rather Than Call on Farmer for Help.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS., November 13.—Former President William Howard Taft, who is on his way to his brother, Horace W. Taft. They were tired, but said they felt fine. Five miles from here, on Monument Mountain, the car broke down. They were returning from Williamstown, N. H. Now Haven, blew out a tire, and they elected to "hoof it" rather than call on a farmer for transportation. Another automobile was sent after their car, which was brought back to the pair in time for them to finish their journey.

THAR'S mo' luck in findin' opportunities than fo' leaf clovers.

But even a opportunity is just the raw material for you to make somethin' out of. Even Kentucky's best tobacco has to be made into VELVET.

It is the two years' ageing which Kentucky's Burley de Luxe receives that gives that aged-in-the-wood mellowness to VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Logan's Meers Tobacco Co.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO LEAVE MEXICO ON NOVEMBER 23

(Continued From First Page.)

tor, must have the port of Tampico, the great prize for all the revolutionists in Mexico.

BATTLESHIP EXPECTED TO COOL VILLA'S ARDOUR

The orders to the Texas will be merely to take up a position in the harbor of Tampico. It is assumed that the approach of the battleship will serve to cool the ardor of Villa to close Tampico up.

The movements of Villa have produced a new situation, which demands activity by this government.

Deceived by the promises of all the factions in Mexico, the United States recently withdrew nearly all of its battleships from Eastern Mexican waters. Now it finds necessity for sending at least one of them back. Others will probably follow.

In and near Tampico are great quantities of property belonging to citizens of the Netherlands, Great Britain and Germany. After the fall of the city, Great Britain and the Netherlands entered into a compact to protect their property around Tampico, and it is necessary that the forces of the United States guarantee this protection as a friendly act to Holland, England and Germany.

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY FOR FIRST REAL BATTLE

EL PASO, TEXAS, November 13.—Preparations were under way to-day for the first real battle of the most recent factional split in Mexico.

General Villa was reported as moving his troops to meet those of General Carranza, who probably will resist first at Queretaro City.

General Alvaro Obregon, commander-in-chief of the Carranza troops, has begun organization among those leaders who remained loyal to the "first chief."

MAY DETERMINE FATE OF GERMAN INVASION

Battle Around Ypres Continues to Rage With Unabated Fury.

ALLIES' LINE FIRMLY HOLDS

Despite Attacks of Unexampled Violence, Franco-English Forces Remain in Control of Key Situation. Fighting Breaks Out Along Coast.

PARIS, November 13.—The battle on which probably depends the fate of the German invasion of Belgium and Northern France continues to rage with unabated fury. Despite the masses that are constantly being hurled against the allies, and despite the attacks of unexampled violence the allies are forced to sustain, they are said to still hold the key position around Ypres.

The ancient city and the villages of Zonnebeke, Passendale and Hollebeke, within a radius of six miles, constitute the dangerous salient, or wedge thrust into the German line. While Ypres remains in the possession of the allies, military strategists say that the German advance toward the coast by way of Labassee and Bethune will be impossible, since their north flank would be threatened by the allies.

If the allies should succeed in advancing further from Ypres, according to the officers, the Germans would be compelled to abandon Lille and virtually give up hope of reaching the coast through Artois.

Advancing from Dixmude, the Germans, it is said, at an enormous cost, succeeded in crossing the Yser once more, but only to be hurled back again. The Yser is a small stream, but it is too deep to be forded, and, therefore, passage over it must be made by pontoons, all the regular bridges having been destroyed. The throwing across the stream of pontoons strikes the face of firing from thousands of well-posted men is an exceedingly costly operation, but the possession of the Yser is considered worth it, since it facilitates the flooding of the country as far as Dixmude.

The struggle is not confined to the region of Dixmude and Ypres. It is again breaking out afresh along the seaports, where the Germans are declared to have been driven out of Lombardye, and are being slowly forced toward Ostend. The Germans are said to attach great importance to the possession of Lombardye, which is a key command of the Neuport region, and are consequently making every effort to regain it. Thus far their effort is said to have been without success.

Logan's Meers Tobacco Co. is mentioned in any of the reports of the fighting of the allied warships bombarding Lombardye and the Ostend road, which in clear weather are well within their range.

The Germans continue to attack the British in the region of Armentieres and Labassee without, it military observers say, appreciable change of success. It is thought, however, that they probably are not putting forth their full effort, as the operations here necessarily are subordinate to those on the Ypres position.

ADVANCES IN FREIGHT RATES

Eastbound Lines in Central Association Territory File Tariffs.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Following in principle recommendations by the Interstate Commerce Commission, eastbound lines of Central Association territory to-day filed advances on live stock, fresh meats and packing house products, effective December 15. These rates between Chicago and New York are proposed:

Cattle, 33 cents 100 pounds, an advance of 5 cents; dressed beef, hogs and sheep, 50 cents, an advance of 5 cents; hogs and sheep, 35 cents, an advance of 7 cents; packing house products and provisions, 33 cents, an advance of 3 cents.

It is regarded as likely the proposed tariffs will be allowed.

EDUCATORS DIE IN BATTLE

Four German University Professors Among Recent Victims.

BERLIN (via The Hague and London), November 13.—The newspapers printed yesterday and to-day the obituary of four university professors who have just fallen in battle, showing how largely university people are participating in the active fighting.

The fallen men are Heinrich Hermsdorf, professor of church history at Kiel, Ernst Heideich, professor of art and history at Strassburg; Ernst Stadler, professor of German philology at Strassburg, and Professor F. H. Fritze, the head of the Hanover-Muenden Forestry Academy.

Frau Delbrueck, wife of the Minister of the Interior and Vice-Chancellor, Clemens Delbrueck, became her Count Matthias Brudzewo Mielzynski,